Business Notices.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

The Christman week, the sesson of gayety and social rention is upon as, and as its fitting accompaniment, Genin has the pleasure of anouncing his Boliday Bar.

for 1985, the most facinating and elegant dress Charkau that has been placed on an American read, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American read, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American read, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American read, or carried in the first of Januars. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost fasses, it is a critical example of how for the pootty of ant may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of cutume. As a Visition Har it stands muricus ed in lightness, richness and mitriagues apporance. The display of Lapits' Funs.

a also particularly relect and attractive, comprising Sable. Reyal E-waine, Marten, Mink, Chosks Victorius Gloves and Only, in the newest Virench mode. Mirk seets from 425 to 450 each. The sets at \$100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the chapter of the best quality of this fashionable for each in this country.

The attention of the public is also invited to Genin's immense procurement of

southbele for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracies every shade of color and variety of eight that has yet been wireduced either in this country of in Europe. The hoys' Soft Hat department also presents aimost unlimited field for Choice as regards size and colors. In CHIDRES' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND GAPS, adapted to the season, an absolutely bewindering diversity of styles in detend to the fine of the present munth and soutains everything structive that is now to be found in Farks or London. The holiday styles from the Grain factory are also periodiarly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to errow their derived with a new groce, this winter, would do well to call during the present weeks.

Holiday Gifts.

All of the above haused and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article it his stock at a very underste advance on first coat, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.

UNIN, No. 214 Broadway.

opposite St. Pauls.

A CARD.—Restrictions as to price will be removed during the remainder of the season from our large stock of Wister Clothing, containing full assertments of our best myles of Overcoats, Taimas, Winter Bosiness Coats, Dress and Freck Coats, &c. Boys' Clothing, Robes, Shawis and Kuroishing Goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence striy in January, we are distrous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that blew will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provide their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of perchasies very superior Garments at a very large percentage under what they can be had for in any behor way.

Nos. 232 250 and 250 Broadway, counter Warreliest,

DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN. WM. E. ROBINSON & COURSEN,
WM. E. ROBINSON NO. 20: Hrondway.
WM. E. ROBINSON (Third dour below Churchersth.)
Have formed a Law Partnership, and have opened new offices as al-we, where all business in any of the Courts will meet with primpt attention.

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juice of the graps. BARNES & PARK. No. 304 Broadway, cor. Duane at. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

N. S .- And sold by all respectable dealers.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFER. Thisters verse in use end have sever fulled to preserve their contents from the revege of fire.

The Bases, secure by Birannan's La Bellix Lock, which is proof against powder and burgiars, for sale by STARRE & MARVIN,

No. 145 Water-st., New-York.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR .- Every variety of Fish and Fency Articles, comprising Work Boxes, Odur-Boxes, Jewel Cashers, Perfune Stands, Monshoft Boxes, Drawing Cases, Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Porcelain Figures, &c., tegether with an associated to Watches and Jewelry, at Ornorans, Boardman & Townsend's No. 527 Broadway, cor-

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &C.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &C.
CAMELS HAIR SCARES, SHAWLE END BODESING,
FIRE-AFFLE DRESS GOODS, EDKES, SCARES, &c.
CHIRISE VARIES of all FIZE.
EAST INDIA NOVITIES and CURIOSITIES.
BILLI CANON CHINA TEA SETS.
PLINTED FRATHER FARS OF LEW STYLE.
CANAD IVON SCREAN, Including the greatest variety of
FANCY and NOVEL GOODS to be found in the city, at
FRUNTAIN'S, NO 653 GRORDWAY.

We have received a note from a lady of high literary position requesting us to say that CANTRELL'S GATHESS are the most durable she ever knew. Their beauty was evident at first sight. She knew they were remarkably elegant, but fild to thick they could can so long. Those Ganters, londer CANTRELL selless No. 308 Bowery at only 12/ and 14/ per pair.

BROCATELLES. SATIN DELAINES, DAMASKS, DAMANES, DAMANES, CATIN DELAINES, DAMANES, CONSECRE, WINDOW SHADER, LAFE CORTAINS, &C. PREGUSOR, No. 291 Broadway, here a large work of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in Franca. Some New Styles reservisors to-ought out. & &F. Lave established a reputation for selling goods charp, and thek large and increasing trace is a proof that it's appreciated, Eq. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

PANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .-- Buyers of PIANO-FORTIS OF MELODEONS are invited to examine the elegant a secured of the subscribers before purchasing. GROTESTERS & TRUSTOW, No. 505 Breadway, wijouring St Nicholas Hotel.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF .- We will, for the balance Training Taken Off. The wind of the season, self from our yet is see and superior Stock of Figures Chorning, without regard to prolit or cost. A rare chance for purchasers as we have all the old weather buffers as.

New S3 and 35 John et., camer of Nassau.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST-GREAT RE-DUCTION IN PAICE.—We are now selling MACHINE SILE chesper than ever sold before—the best quality between the color o sold at \$6 per pound we now sell at \$7 TO. Single speeds at \$4 cir. I. M. Sixear & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

GRAND GALA FESTIVAL - FREE EXHIBITION. ISMESSE EXCITEMENT DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—The City Authorities, Chiners Ladies, and in fact everybody, are invited to witness the neutrino operation of Kidden's Patent Gas Regulards and the Western Gas Regulards and Cower's Day Meters, at No. 502 Broodway. It is the greatest piece of inventive power and genius that can be produced. It will save from 20 to 60 per cent, with a better light for the eyes, and a pure combastion of the gas will save the consumptive from inbailing the nations wapor, thereby giving health and complexion worth having. Remember the exhibition of these beautiful articles is free to all.

J. L. Douglass, Secretary.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, &c .- We lears to call the attention of our readers to the extensive sale of Carpeta, fings. Oli Gloths. &c., to take place THIS DAY, by ALELET H. FRICOLAY, Austinates, at No. 161 Bowery, near Brocanest, at No. 160 particulars see the avertherment of the Auctioneer in another column.

NOTA BENE - HOLIDAYS. - Tremendous Bar-ins at Evers's Clothing Watchoner, N a 66 and 65 February gains at Every's Clothing Warehouse, N & 66 and 65 Faiton-st.:
for manufa, beautiful, pure white shik Vests, worth \$6, at \$5;
best SDk Ve vet Vests at \$5; handsome black Cloth Sartout
Occopian, \$12, black Goth Shanghao Freck Ceats, \$8, &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-New Machines SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,—NOW MACHINES,—NOW MACHINES of the most approved style will be exchanged on liberal terms for old machines of every lind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker and other patents have been sold, which carmet be used to any alvantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of excenance, apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. Sixona & Co. No. 323 Broadway.

We have just received a splendid stock of Goods for Holiday presents, consisting of First Watches, Jawellay Billy and Platte Water also Fancy Goods, imported and of our own meaturacture, which we will offer at reasonable and of our own measuracture, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented. Consart Beorings, No. 186 Canal st.

Dr. S. S. Ffrch, author of "Six Lectures on Consemption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 0 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-ma, Bissanse of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Fernales. Consultation free.

BALLOU'S PICTORIAL.—The number just issued of this one stabilished and favortise Weskly is a splendid one; be lie its large amount of original reading matter, it is rishly enholdated One gen in this number is particularly in 'leashle -the large Engraving of the Battle of Now-Orleans Farnon.

No. 12 Rassau-st is the New York Publisher, and it is for sale protymbers for Six Gents per copy.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH CHEAP-At the old stand, No. 26: Oreen with at.
Window Shades at half-price, at the established stand, No.
26: Green with at.

A WORK on the History, Prevention and Cure of A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Gronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digastive, Secretary and Abectheric, (including the glands and skin.) Morvous and Motor Systems of the the Hausen Economy.

The Fallocopies or Livince, Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Canadota, and to accuse Loncevity.

With immercus Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organica. By A. S. Hearth, M. D.,

The above introductory work on Carnotic Diseases and Pulmomery Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now really, and with he scribt only address from of charge.

Fadents at a distance can consert Dr. Hearth by letter, stating that cases fully. Office worms 9 to 4.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE

King or Randinta. Permission was given by royal letters patent; for the use of these valuable remadles throughout Earlints, to corsequence of his Majerst being cared by their mesms of an uteer in the leg. Any wound or under well readily yields otheir mighty induced. Said at the manufactories, No. 39 Majerst New-York, and No. 24 Stared, London, and by all Druggiets, at 25 cents, 624 cts, and \$1 per pot or hox;

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS .- A retired Clergymany restored to health in a few days, after many years of gran a revise suffering, is auxious to make known the means of ourse with send (from) the prescription used. Direct to the Ray John M. Dagnald, No. 58 Fulton at., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES Stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apertments for appling his funous Dvg. the greatest reached article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wigs and Tourers are perfection itself. Wholesal and retail at Caterapoxo's, No. 6 Asto: House.

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BAYCOMING. 238 Broadway.

HOLIDAY KNOCKS.—Gentlemen who expect to circulate large y in a circly should remember that the KNOX HAT is a desidern um essential to their success. Probably 55,0,0 performs will buy new KNOX HATS at KNOX's only store, No. 612 Broadway, corner of Fulton-SL, within the next ten days.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!—The Proprietor of the West Fud Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., calls attention to his besuitful Fall Fashion for HATS, light, elegant and communical. The Lacies will will flad it especially advantageous to cid and expense our stock of fine Furs.

J. W. Kelloude.

Labres' Fires - Apxicus to dispose of our enthe stock of Labits? Fors, we offer them to buyers at Paties.

Cast. Every piece offered by us was made on our own
precises by first east workmen. Labour & Co. Leaders of
Feshion in Gentlemen's Hate, Aster House, Breadway. To enable generously disposed people to secure

a truly valuable New-YMAR PRESENT, BANTA has reduced the price of his FURS, BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATE and CAPE to make them accessible to every one. In regard to quality, his goods have always been ranked emong the best, while the impleteness of his assortment renders it easy to make a sole or. Go to No. 105 Canal at and examine his stock.

oliday Gipts. - Pass.
invaluable to every writer.
S. G. Sykarse, Agent.
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PETERION & HUMPBERY,
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Are now closing their entire stock at the following le
Rich Valuat Carrers, 14 per yard;
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Also, a large assortment of
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JAMES LITTLE & Co., No. 412 Broadway, MERCHANT TAILORS,
where can be found the best stock of
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in the city. Goods made to order on the about set notice.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. COUNTERFEITS we only attempted on the best of Banks. It has recently come to our knowledge that or than parties in this city are making an article which they call Sales and marking the same "William," and offering them for sale through a count party, who has no local habitation, and who is widently without a name also, who represents them as the "Genuine Wilder Parent Salamander Safe,"
This is to caution the mubit sening, this impossible with

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This is to caution the public against it is imposition, as the World-Renoward Wilher Patent Salamander Safr.
The mest Fire-Froot Safrin the World-.
Is now made and old only by the subscribers at their depot, No. 122 Water st., and by Messus. Strains & Mirrin. Nos. 144 and 144 Westers., where, at either place, a full assortment CON RIWOSS befored.

B. G. WILCER & Co., Patertees and Manufacturers,
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PIANGS AND MELODEONS FOR PRESENTS-GREAT BAT GAINS.—One of Gilbert's & Han Planos, richly carved, pitcs \$800, will be sold for \$600. One Gilbert's cives d, \$450 for \$523. One \$600 Horses Water's Plano, richly carved, peak less and inisid with pearl, for \$450. Dae Chickerine's, pitcs \$325, for \$450. New Planos of different makers at \$225, \$200, \$190 and \$175. Melodeous for \$40 and upward Music at helf pitce at No. 3.3 Broadway.

HORACK WATERS, Agent.

HAPPY NEW YEAR, 1856 -Ladies, if you wish HAPPY NAW YEAR, 1999 — Lauten, it you will find at Milliam's, in Canal st., beatiful embroidered Tollet Suppers for gent emer; also Lacie Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, with Boys' and Youths' Patent Leather Boots, Congressions, Acc., forming useful and appropriate Gifts for the Hodays.

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PAPER HANGINGS AT REDUCED PRICES -500 rolls fine Gold 4 to 6/, worth 8; 1,670 do. Satin. 1/6 to 2/6, worth 4; 2,770 fo. do. stick, 6d. to 1/, worth 1/6, at the old stand, No. 261 Greenwicket.

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Dec. 28 .- There was nothing of consequence done to-day. A resolution declaring Mr. Richardson to be the Speaker was debated for a time, but withdrawn before a vote was taken.

The Legislative and Police Committee finished their labors in this city yesterday.

THE SPEAKERSHIP,

The fourth week of the contest at Washington for a Speaker closes to-day, and we apprehend that it will leave the House still in chaos. At all events, our friends up to a late hour last evening cherished no strong assurance of being able to

Why is the public business thus obstructed ! Why have the Free party of Kansas been left at the crisis of their fortunes to stand alone against the whole power of Border Ruffianism, called out and set upon them by the Governor appointed to protect and watch over them by the President of the United States?

We answer:

the principles and policy with regard to Slavery of which Senator Douglas's Nebraska bill affords the fullest and fairest expression, have proved recreant to their solemn trust. That is the gist of the whole matter. Some of them came to Washington essentially Hunkerized, and intent on finding some pretext for deserting and betraying their constituents. Others have been corrupted and led astray by the will o'-wisp of personal ambition. Each would be the Warwick of the new regime; and, because he could not rule, he resolved to ruin. Some have been led astray by the dark lantern of the "National" Know Nothings. By these, and not by the Nebraska Democracy, has the anarchy of the last month been created and maintained. Let them look to their responsibility!

Those who have voted steadily against Mr. Banks, when they were under the strongest moral obligation to support him, have grievously wronged their constituents. Robert Schuyler's abuse of his power as Transfer Agent of the New Haven Railroad was harely more flagrant than theirs-Yet even these have pursued a more manly course than those who, ostensibly supporting the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker, have constantly intrigued and frequently on side issues voted so as to prevent his election. These gentlemen may farcy that they have covered their tracks, but they will find themselves mistaken.

To the true and faithful Representatives of the Anti-Nebraska sentiment of the country we say. stick to your candidate! If you falter, you are lost! If you stand firm, you may be temporarily beaten, but you will be gloriously triumphant in the end. This is not a mere contest as to a Speaker of the House; it is but an incident in a long and arduous struggle which is to determine whether Slavery or Freedom shall be the pole star of our National career. It will not hurt us in the least to have Mr. Orr or Mr. Smith elected Speaker by a Pro-Slavery coalition; while a dem. onstration that our true men can be noted about and made to dance to the fifing of the gueridas who have thus far prevented an election, would be fatal. Let us show the country that we can maintain a firm front toward treachery as well as sgainst overwhelming force. "The Guard dies it dees not surrender!"

CLOSE OF THE KANSAS INVASION.

We have at last from our intelligent and indefatigable Special Correspondent in Kansas a full complete and authentic account of the Treaty concluded between the Free-State men of Lawrence and Gov. Shannon, with a copy of that Treaty, which we are the first to make public, and the responsibilty for the publication of which we take exclusively upon ourselves.

It is plain from all the circumstances of the case that the Free-State leaders were under no necessity of making any terms at all with the Gov. emor. That bijter cold and stormy night, so | hands of the invading Border Ruffians,

graphically described by our correspondent-the falling short of the supply of whisky in the Berder Ruffian camp-the withdrawal by the Governor of his further countenance-and the evident conclusion to which all the more intelligent leaders of the invading forces had arrived, that the Lawrence men would fight, and that any attack upon the town would prove a bloody and serious affairthese several cooperating causes would have dispersed the Missouri army, even had the Free State leaders declined to come to ary understanding with the Governor.

It is also true, as our correspondent suggests, that the entering into any terms at all with Governor Shannon helps to save the pride and to raise the hopes of the Border Ruffians, and prevents their failure from appearing to themselves and the world so complete and entire as it otherwise would. And what tends to aggravate this, is a stipulation which Governor Shannon obtained, by a great deal of urgency, from the Free State Committee with which he treated, and to which they unadvisedly and unwisely acceded, that the precise treaty as entered into should not be published. Of this non-publication the Border Ruffians have of course taken advantage to pretend that the Free-State men had made great concessions; that they had agreed to submit to the laws of the bogus Legislature, and even to give up their arms. Being in possession of a copy of the treaty, and no party to any promises to Shannon that for the sake of saving his feelings and to avoid exasperating the Border Ruffians against him it should not be published, we have no hesitation in placing it before our readers and the country. The terms of it demonstrate the total falsity of this Border-Ruffian brag. to which even some of our New-York City journals have not hesitated to give currency, and such authentication as their indorsement of it could afford.

The text of this treaty- to which is appended a copy of the authority given by Shannon to Gen Robinson to repel by force any attack which the Border Ruffians might make upon him-concedes in fact nothing whatever so far as the Free State men are concerned. The concessions are all upon the part of Shannon, and on his part, it must be confessed, they are not, a little humiliating.

The Free-State men agree of course to obey the laws. They are and were, and always intend to be, law-abiding men. But they take care to have it inserted in terms in the treaty that they are not to be considered as recognizing as law the act. of the begus Legislature. They recognize the authority of Shannon as Governor, and they agree not to resist the service of legal process : but the only process to which they thus agree to yield is they take care to provide that any Free-State man who shall be arrested shall be admitted to ball

On the other hand, the concessions of Shannon are ample. He confesses that in this whole proceeding he has acted under a mistake. He disavows the entire body of his Missouri allies-that is to say, nine out of ten of the ruffians he had drawn together-and denies that he had ever invited them into the Territory. A lie, no doubt, but on that very account so much more a humiliation to the Governor. And he further stipulates that he will do his best to obtain indemnities for the damages done by the invaders, and that in any future attempts he may make to enforce the laws, he will invite no more assistance from out of the Territory. Finally, in the paper appended to the treaty, he clothes with the sanction of his approval and authority those very men whom in his proclamation he had denounced as rebels in arms to prevent the enforcement of the laws.

On the whole so far from joining in any censure upon the Free State leaders for entering into these stipulations, we regard it as another instance of the great moderation, prudence and sagacity, which they have exhibited throughout the whole affair from first to last. The only thing we have to find fault with is their consenting that the treaty should not be published- and that we Because men elected expressly to oppose and defea have ventured to set right upon our own re sponsibility.

As the Government of the United States, so very diligent and active in stopping Nicaragua fillibusters, did not lift its finger to put a stop to this filli bustering expedition from Missouri, which was indeed encouraged by the President's ambiguous dispatch, and which supplied itself with arms, ammunitics and cannon by robbing a United States arsenal-surely, under these circumstances, the very least the United States Government can do is promptly to reimburse to the volunteer defenders of Lawrence-clothed now with the approval and approbation of Governor Shannon himself-all their expenses incurred, with a handsome compensation for their time and trouble. Is it too much to expect that the President will insert in his Message a recommendation to that effect? Should he omit to do so, we hope the House of Representatives will add such a provision as a rider to that clause of the civil appropriation bill which provides

for the payment of the President's salary. Is it too much, too, to expect that the President will take instant and effectual means for ferreting out the murderers of Dow and Barber, that Barber whose dead body lay at Lawrence while the negotiation was going on, and whose blood no less than the tears of his desolate widow cries aloud

for legal interposition? There is one thing more that Congress can do to show its respect for the gallantry of the Lawrence men. Among other things left behind by the Border Ruffians in their retreat from their camp on the Waukarusa was a brass cannon which they had stolen from the United States arrenal in Clay County, Missouri. While it was in the hands of these robbers and ruffians, no attempt was made by the United States authorities to recover itat least no effectual attempt-though the fact of the robbery and of the use to which the stolen cannon was put was perfectly notorious. Now that the Border Ruffians have no further use for Mr. Pierce and his officers will doubtless be very diligent in hunting it up and taking it back. Some of the Lawrence men wanted to take postession of this abandoned cannon as a trophy, but General Robinson was too shrewd for that. He understands General Pierce and his pettifogging Attorney so well. as to know that if he and his men had been found in possession of this cannon, in all probability they would have been accused of baving stolen it from the arsenal. Now, what we propose is, that Congress should make the City of Lawrence a present of this piece of cannon, to be preserved as a memorial of the gallant stand made by the Lawrence men in their own defense. In time the story might spread that it was one of the cannon that President Pierce had sent to the relief of Lawteace, since posterity could hardly believe that the only United States cannon is the field on that memorable occasion were in the camp and in the

THE ASIATIC CAMPAIGN.

As soon as Omer Pasha, by establishing his headquarters at Sukam-Kaleh, had clearly indicated what plan of campaign he was going to fol ow, we said that his movement upon Tiflis, the Russian main base of operations, was the first movement in this war which had a distinct straegical character, by leaving all minor points out of consideration, and directing itself straight at the fountain-head of all Russian power south of the Caucasus. That is its merit : but in order to relieve Kars, its decisive effects must develop themselves within the period that Kars would be able to hold out : and that, sgain must depend entirely upon the state of provisions at Kars, of which we had but little knowledge.

Thus it was that we expressed ourselves upon is subject, at the time the British press, overjoyed at being able to recount a maneuver based upon a correct strategical idea, were busy informing the public that no better or eafer plan could have been found to relieve Kars than this movement; that to march from Batoum upon Kars would have been to give the Russians the certainty of a safe retreat; but that Omer Pasha, by march ing straight on Tiflis, had made sure of capturing alive General Muravieff, all his army, and every other Russian who might still be south of the Caucaeus. For, indeed, would not Muravief? abandon the siege of Kars and return by forced marches to Tiflis as soon as he should hear of this daring maneuver? And who, of course, was to have the credit of this iggenious and bold march, but Col. Siammonds and the remainder of the British officers at Omer Pasha's headquarters, and consequently above all, John Ball, whom they represented. However, in spite of the strategy of the British

ewspapers, Muravieff did raise the blockade of Kars, for siege there was none. On the contrary he made every preparation to pass the Winter before the town, never minding the operations of Omer Pashs in Mingrelis and the terrible English Napoleons of his staff. And that he was perfectly justified in doing to, we showed a few days since by our approximative statement of the forces at the disposal of Prince Bebutoff, the commander in Georgia and Mingrelia. A General having at his disposal two Russian divisions of the line, at least one of the reserve, and from twenty to thirty battalions of militia, has no reason of Omer Pasha being able to endanger Tiflis with an army numbering at the outset but 30,000 to 40,000 Turks; and Gen Muravieff might well be tranquil in his camp before Kars. From that moment, then, the fate of Kars was decided, unless the weather should drive off the blockading army; or relief should come from Erzeroum. Now, as to the first, that issuing out of the United States courts: and the underground buts constructed by the Russians were proof that they intended to risk the chances of the weather; and as to the second eventuality, Selim Pasha at Erzeroum never could concentrate more than some 6 000 regular and 5 000 irregular troops, with which body he would never have had the courage to undertake even a reconnoisance. The Russians, too intent to insulate Kars from all chances of supply did not venture to establish them elves west of the Soghanly Dagh, (a range of hills separating the Valley of the Kars Char from that of the Araxes,) except by the detachment advancing from the Valley of the Murad Chai to Deli Baba. The British officers at Erzeroum, seeing that this detachment was posted some thirty miles in advance of the Russian position at the Soghaply Dagh, and badly connected with it, proposed to attack it; and as this detachment could not muster more than 1,000 men, with perhaps 2,500 more in reserve, the matter was feasible enough. But Selim Pasha would not do anything of the kind. No move was made, and the convoys of provisions collected at Erzeroum, and destined estensibly for Kars, were not even sent off. Thus, it was but a question of provisions. As soon as the supply should fail at Kars the town would have to surrender; and this is said to have taken place. The garrison had for a long time been on short rations-first one half, afterward one third of the normal daily quantity of foed : at last everything was exhausted. Under these circumstances the capitulation of the town appears at least very probable. Gen. Kmetty Ismail Pasha) with a few officers is reported to have made his way through the Russian lineshow, is not yet explained-and brought the news to Erzerem that the commander had sent a flag of truce to Muravieff to treat for a capitulation. Authentic news on the subject, however, we have not vet received.

The defense of the place deserves great credit. Not only did the garrison, though charged with the defense of extended and faultily-constructed lines, cheerfully stand by its arms, day and night. and when the assault came, repelled it with glory; it also endured the pangs of hunger with an obstinacy worthy the greatest praise. On the other hand, Gen. Muravieff deserves equal credit for his tenacity of purpose. After the attack of Sept. 29, ending so disastrously for the Russians. their retreat from Kars was expected on all hands. But, instead of retreating, Muravieff reestablished the blockade far more severely than before, sent away his unnecessary baggage, and made himself and his army at home all around the town. Three enemies menaced him, the strength of none of which he could easily calculate with any degree of accuracy. Selim Pasha at Erzerom, Omer Pasha in Mingrelia, and the Winter of the Arsunian Hills. But he appears to have kept steadily before his eyes the real state of the case. The danger from Selim Pasha's, as well as from Omer Pasha's armies was distant and uncertain, while the fall of Kars was near and certain, if the blockade could only be kept up. He was, therefore, perfectly right to disregard his military enemies. As to the effects of Winter, his army. three times as strong as the garrison of Kars, was sure, under all circumstances, of a safe retreat to Gumri, (Alexandropol) its main depot, and one of the strongest fortresses in Russia Gumri is but fort; miles from Kars, and whatever barm the climate might do the Russians, it could never prevent them from regaining this fortress where they would find everything they required, besides, perfect security from all attacks. Thus Muravieff's resolution to see the end of the blockade of Kara

was perfectly justified. The less of Kars is not of any immediate strategical importance to the Turks. The season is too far advanced for further active operations on the Armenian bighlands. The possession of Kars secures to the Russians it is true, a strip of land forty miles broad by a hundred long; but this strip has been virtually in their possession for more than a year. To them it is most important that their in mediate base of operations is thereby advanced forty miles and their next line of attack pushed from the Kare Chai to the Araxes. What they will make of this advantage depends upon the circumstances under which next Spring's campaign is opened. And there is no possibility of foretelling them. The fall of Kars suggests the question

his eccentric operation in Mingrelia-eccentric with regard to the menaced points of Turkey in

Asla, when Kars was so hard pressed.

Omer Pasha concentrated his army at Sakum-Kaleh from the middle of September to the middle of October. It was not till about the 15th or 20th of October that he was in a position to advance. If he had made Batoum his maritime base of operations, he could not have advanced a day sooner ow, he had to decide upon his course during the last half of September, who Kars was hard pressed, and a regular siege expected, and before Ma. ravieff made his assault. What was he to do !-to take the only regular army Turkey still possessed, to march is by either Ardahan or Olti upon Kars, a march into the interior of some 180 or 200 miles with no other object but to relieve a place which might fall long before he could reach it! And supposing Kars bad fallen, what was he to do with his troops then !- to retire to Erzereum and spend his days in squabbles for precedence with Selim Pashs, who is Mushir or Field-Marshal of equal rank with himself? Certainly not. Far bet. ter to leave Kars to its fate and advance on a line which in the long run must certainly menace Russian power in Transcaucasia more than any other. Tiflis, after all, is the heart of that Power, and the shortest road to Tidis is that from Relut-Kaleh by Kutais and Gori.

So far so good. But now comes the execution, and here we recognise at every step our old friend Fabius Curctator, Omer Pasha. Slow and sure is his motto, although he has scarcely any re. spectable hos ile forces in his immediate neighbrohood. He is an Austrian, and he recollects the old German popular song. Jog on quietly, my boys, jog on slowly so that the Austrian militia can keep pace with you." In accordance with this principle, we find that his semi-official chronicler, Mr. L. Oliphant, now of The Times informs us in the very first sentence of his last letter, dated Sugdidi, Nov. 11: " The day after a battle is generally a day of rest." Gen. erally! What would old Napoleon or even Blucher have said to this new strategical rule? To judge from this new principle, there never were such blunders made as Napoleon s pursuit of the Prussians in 1806, from Jena to Stettia, or the one in which Biucher repaid him, from Waterloo to Paris. But we manage things better in the Caucasus. Pur suit is nonsense. Two days we rest, and during the following three we advance fully fifteen miles to Sugdid. At that rate, with good luck, we may be in Kutais sometime in January, which is near forty miles further on.

The Albany Evening Journal states that as the Legislature will convene on New-Year's Day, it is understood that the Governor does not propose -even though an organization should be effectedto send in his Message until Wednesday.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Sproisi Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

Mr. Seward of Georgia introduced a resolution for the Democrats and Know-Nothings to unite on Richardson on the principle of having nothing to do with the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

An amendment was male substituting Fuller for Richardson, which led to a withdrawal of the resolution.
One ballot was taken for Speaker. Banks had

103 votes, lacking but three of an election. From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday night. It is now generally conceded that the battle for peaker has been fought, and that Banks must be elected if his friends stand firm, which they purese to do. He might have been elected to day. but for some mishaps. Mr. Tyson declined voting

twice at critical periods. Mr. Edwards of N. Y. (Chautauque Co.) paired off with Mr. Haven of Buffalo, who is sick. Mr. Moore of Ohio was ready to change to Banks if that would elect him. Mr. Bayard Clark will withhold his vote if that will secure a choice.

The Administration are urgent for an organization on various accounts, and have pressed their men to bring the matter to a close. A Plurality proposition may yet come from that side. Attorney-General Cushing, before leaving yesterday, expressed his conviction of Banks's success.

The President's Message is high-toned with regard to our Foreign Relations, but not as belliger ent as it has been represented. Strange to say, it has not been submitted to any Cabinet meeting, and has not yet been seen by several Members.

From Another Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

The Jackson Association of this city convened last evening. Resolutions were offered commending the Administration. Mr. Flinn submitted an amendment laudatory of Mr. James Buchanan's diplomatic career, which was opposed by Marshal Hoover. Postmaster Bereet moved to amend the amendment by adding "under directions of his Government." Commissioner Blake thought it unwise to tack a compliment to Mr. Buchanan to resolutions lauding the Administration. The amendments were finally withdrawn and the original resolution adopted. Beverly Tucker's Sentinel pronounces the Association a combination of office-holders to promote their own interests. This looks squally for Old Buck.

The Democratic Congressional Caucus continued in session till near 12 o'clock. All reports about adopting a resolution to carry out the plurality rule are unfounded. They simply determined to adhere to their candidate and resolu. tions, and not to fuse with any party. There are renewed and more reliable rumors to night that several will withdraw from the Banks line tomorrow, while some of Banks's friends are confident he will be elected to-morrow.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.
Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution choosing Mr. Richardson Speaker of the House, as under the present differences of opinion no organization can be effected without uniting all who agree on the doctrine of non-intervention, as asserted by the Kansas Nebraska ac', and proposing all differences on other subjects be post-

poned, without compromise or concession on the part of Members voting for the resolution.

Mr. SEWARD said that this would relieve the American party from what they consider an insult regareing their peculiar position on the Kansas-Ne-braska act. If there are National men enough in the House, they should come for the election of a Speaker. Several gentlemen explained their understanding of

Karsas Nebrasas act.
The resolution meeting with little favor, it was with-

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON Friday, Dec. 28, 1855. Between fifty and sixty Democrats are assembled in caucus to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Jones of Ten .es-

whether Omer Pasha was justified in undertaking his eccentric operation in Mingrelia—eccentric with regard to the menaced points of Turkey in Asls, when Kars was so hard pressed.

names, and declaring their course is approved by their political bretheen of the country. Some thought a union with the Americans could not be effected, as several of the latter had declared in the House that a combination candidate must by taken

tion the American party.

At 10 o'clock no distinctive proposition and been FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Granaca has actived here with Havana dates to the 2th has. Most of the passengers and the mail saved from the wrecked steamse Crescent City, arrived at Havana on the 20th. Too paters publish letters bluming the captain for the disaster.

Mile. Rachel had arrived at Havana. Six Creoles, charged with sedition, had been arrested and sent to Spale.

and sent to Spain.

The renteace of the American safors, Chauncey and Winn, through the streamous exercions of Consul Robertson, had been commuted to labor in the Accord, without the mark of degradation, and receiving a slight Markets.—Several parchs of the cla crop of Socar had been sold at a decline. There was but little new in the market. Contracts for new had been made at \$2 to 10; rears \$2 araba.

SOUTHERN MAIL. BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855. We have received here New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week, containing Texas dates

The fate of the Texas Debt Act was doubtful, but

its friends claim a small majority for it in the Legis Indian depredations continued.

FROM NEBRASKA
St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.
We have Nebraska dates to the 19th lost. The
Legislature met on the 18th. R. R. Folsom was elected
President of the Couocil. The House elected R. C. Sullivan Speaker.

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The Santa Fe mail a rived at Independence last Saturday. There is no news of special importance. In the mountain regions of New Mexico the weather was unbaually severe. The Indiana were quiet and

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

FALL OF KARS BY FAMINE.

RUMORS OF PEACE.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS.

Dates from Liverpool and London, Dec. 16. The United States Mail steamship Pacific, Capt.

Asa Edridge, from Liverpool, arrived here at 41 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Pacific arrived at Liverpool early on Sunday morning, the nin b, having reached the bar, off the entrance to the River Mersey, at 12:25 a. m., but was bliged to suchor, from thick weather. Her passage is cetimated at ten days seven hours. On the passage out the passengers presented a highly complimentary letter to Capt. Eldridge.

The news by this arrival comprise several features of interest. Kars has fallen by famine; and we pregume that Gen. Williams and the garrison are in the hands of the Russians. It is, however, merely surmise, for the latest advices come only to the precise point where the last morsel within the walls hav g been consumed, a flag of truce was being sent to Gen. Mutavieff offering to capitulate. Omer Pacha remained in front of Kutais, which the Russians hold

in force. In the Crimea an attack has been made by the Rus sians on the extreme lines of the French. After an hour and a half of fighting the Russians withdrew. There is nothing else noticeable from the Crimes. Both armies are comfortably housed, and both are well provisioned. Firing continues between the north and south sides of Sevactopol.
Russia has opened a new loan of fifty millions of

roubles. Austria reduces her army to the usual effective force of the peace establishment. Naples publishes a convention with the United

States, defining the rights of neutrals. From France the only intelligence is that the assistance of the Bank alone prevented considerable fluan-

clal embarrassment on last settlement day. Respecting the prospect of peace we have a mass of crude and contradictory statements, made on such fee ble grounds that they have ceased even to influence the Bowse. Admitting that negotiations a e on foot nothing indicates that they have advaned a step. Meanwhile the preparations for war do not slacken.

The English Parliament will open on the 31st of January. It is known that considerable misuaderstanding prevails between Lord Palmerston and his colleagues; Palmerston and Panmure continue to urge the war, while the rest of the Cabinet are desirous to embrace the present opportunity for peace, and in this (peace) view the Emperor Napoleon is stated to incline. Palmerston holds the threat of dissolution

of Parliament over his colleagues' heads. American stocks are not so well maintained this week. The Liverpool Cotton market advanced id. in the early part of the week, but afterward fell off to 1-16d. Week's sales, 56,230 bales. Wheat and Flour close at fully last week's price. Indian Corn 6d. lower. Moderate business in provisions. Sugar lower, but in some speculative inquiry. Censols declised, closing

THE WAR.

FALL OF KARS. A brief telegraphic announcement conveyed the tatelligence that Kars had capitulated to the Russians, but not one word of cetail, excepting that Gen. Kmety and another officer had effected their essape with the object of hastening the advance of One Pasha. The English Government organs admit the catastrophe, but are obstinately silent at to particulars. The garrison of Kars numbered 8 000 msn, and the English officers within the city were Gen. Williams, Col. Lake, Major Teesdale, Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Churchill and Dr. Sandwith—ali now prisoners of war.

At last previous accounts Omer Pasha was on the banks of the Mayani, three hours march from Kutais, awaiting the arrival of Mustapha Pasha's division and of the Egyptian division thirteen thousand strong, which had been employed at Eupatoria, and was which has been employed at Eupstoria, and was cordered thence to recaforce him. Omer was exrected to be able to advance by the 11th inst., but the
Russians were in force before him. Prince Bebutoff
having established his headquarters at Kuzis. Selin
Pacha with a large convoy of provisions was ready
to advance to the relief of Kars, but had not done as

on advance to the relief of Kars, but had not constructed until too late.

The Vienna Military Gazette states, from Bredut Kaleb, that the English Commissioner and Omey Pasha's Ervoy have totally failed in their negotivations with the Circussians teelr chiefs having refused to leave the mountains for the purpose of making; an attack upon Georgis. The relations subsisting, but satisfactory, and Omer's plan of crossing the Bir in and advancing further into the interior of Georg is may be considered a failure.

A SKIRMISH IN THE CRIMEA.

Marshal Pelister thus reports to the For ach Minister of War an affair.

"Skyastopol, Dec. 8—1 p m.—1 have received the following dispatch from the General in command of the 1st division of the 1st corps: A body of from 2,000 to 3,000 infactry and about 400 or 500 horse, at dayto 3,000 infactry and about 400 or 500 horse, at day-break this morning, attacked Baga, jurkusta Skva-ka. The enemy heat a retreat after a charp fisilade, which lasted for an hour and a bail. Some thirty priswhich lasted for an sour and a half. Some thirty pra-chers, two of whom were officers, were left in our hands. I do not know the na mber of killed and wounded. Our loss is insignificant. "PELISSIER."

Baga, Outkousts and Savey as are three villages attended at the eastern extremity of the valley of Baidar, ond forming the extreme right of the French position as well as of the allied arm y.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN. Russia has opened subscriptions for a loan of